Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1819. [NUMBER. 1503.

Bombay Theatre.

The Managers have the pleasure of announcing to the Public.

THAT

ON THURSDAY, THE 1st OF APRIL,

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE POPULAR

COMEDY

OF THE

Cure for the Heart Ache;

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED

THE FAVORITE FARCE

OF

Bombastes Furioso,

TICKETS to be had at the THEATRE on the 31st March and 1st April, until 3 o'Clock of the latter day.

DRESS BOXES, - - - - eight Rupees.
PIT AND UPPER BOXES, - - - - do.
GALLERY, - - - - - - four do.

Doors to be opened at 5 o'Clock, and the performence to commence at seven o'Clock, precisely.

No Gentlemen can be admitted behind the scenes, excepting those who are engaged in the representation.

Gentlemen on alighting at the THEATRE are requested to order their carriages and palanquins to a distance; and to give direction that they do not approach the THEATRE till the performance be finished.

Bombay, 19th March, 1819.

A CARD

THE public is hereby respectfully informed, that the respective Interests of Mr. WILLIAM BOYCE, and Mr. CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE, in the firm of BOYCE, KEMPT & CO. ceased on the 30th of November last and that the business will be conducted under the firm of

Kempt, and Co.

(Signed) W. BOYCE,
(Signed) C. B. BOYCE.

Bombay, 13th March 1816

Kempt, & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO BOYCE, KEMPT AND CO.)

BEG leave to return their best thanks for the liberal support their late firm has experienced; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, to the new establishment.

Bombay, 13th March 1819.

NOTICE.

One Hundred Rupees Reward.

LOST by Lieutenant CARTER, of the Berar Infantry, a double Cased Gold Watch, the Property of Lieutenant HARRISON, maker's Name J. McCABE, Royal Exchange London, No. 1669; any one having found the same and delivering it to Messrs. KEMPT & CO. will receive the above reward. If offered for Sale it is requested the person may be detained and notice given to KEMPT and CO.

Bombay, 17th March, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS

John Yeates,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

This Day and To-morrow,

AS FOLLOWS,

VIZ.

AN Assortment of prime Sadlery consisting of Military & Hunting Saddles, plain and stuffed, with spare Articles consisting of Headstalls and Reins, with Chains, and Ropes, and also a Variety of Perfumery viz. Lavender, Honey, and several Odoriferous Water's Rouge, Soapes of sorts &c. &c. &c. to be sold without reserve, to close a concern, also some Claret, Madeira and Rum with a variety of other Articles.

At 12 o'Clock precisely, will be put up a Shigram Po and Horse, also a Europe Cow.

Apollo Street, 24th March 1819.

Advertisement.

THE SHIP FRIENDSHIP, CAPT. GEORGE WISE, Burthen 687 Tons, will Sail for CALCUTTA, in all the present month, and will receive Freight for the intermediate Ports on the Coast of Malabar, Ceylon, and Corromandel. She is adapted to carry Horses. For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN WISE, at NASSERWANJEE COWASJEE PETTY'S.

Bombay, 17th March, 1819.

For Freight

THE BRIG

MINERVA,

Captain A. Gracia,

FOR ALL THE COAST OF

Malabar, Columbo and Madras.

SHE is now ready to receive Freight & will Sail in all this month, application to be made to NASSERWANJEE COWASJEE PETTY.

Bombay, 19th March, 1819.

Passage to America,

IN

THE VERY SUPERIOR SHIP

HORATIO,

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

WILL Sail for NEW YORK about the 1st of May, and having unusually extensive and airy accommodations, would take Passengers on moderate terms, affording an eligible opportunity to Persons desirous of visiting the UNITED STATES, whence commodious conveyances depart weekly for ENGLAND, the whole of expence and time in thus proceeding to EUROPE being not much more than in a passage direct, apply to HENRY GALLWAY, Supercargo,

Robt. Bunker, Capt.

OR TO

JEHANGIER AND NOWROJEE *NASSERVANJEE,*

Bombay, 24th March, 1818.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of NASSERWANJEE CAWASJEE BENARJEE, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to DHUNJEEBHOY NASSERWANJEE, the only Son and Heir of the said deceased; all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 22d day of March 1819.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of BURJORJEE DORABJEE, late of Bombay Parsee deceased, may be granted to FRAMJEE and NASSERWANJEE BURJORJEE, the two Eldest Sons of the said deceased, all Persons concerned thereon are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 22d day of March 1819.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

BOOKS

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

1 Vol. Quarto. Narative of a Residence in Algiers,	Rs.	20
1 Vol. Octavo, Journey to Rome, and Naples by Henry Sass.	"	5
1 Vol. 2nd Part of Armata,	"	3
1 Birkbecks Notes on America,	"	2
1 British Review No. 19.	"	2
1 Prospectus of a National Poem,	"	1
1 Essay On Capacity and Genius	"	5
1 Quarto, Essay on Consciousness.	"	12

Bombay, 17th March, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalendar and Directory is ready for delivery, and the Army List is in a course of preparation.

Bombay, 24th March, 1819.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 24th March 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH MARCH 1819.

THE Services of the Detachment of his Majessy's 89th Regiment being no longer required under this Presidency, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that it shall embark at Malwan on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Ernaud and proceed to rejoin the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Quilon.

On the return of this Detachment to the Presidency to which it belongs, the Governor in Council performs a very gratifying duty in recording the high sense he entertains of the zeal and activity displayed both by the Officers and men throughout the whole of the harassing operations conducted by the Force under the Command of Lieut Col. Prother in the reduction of the Southern Konkan, as well as during the operations against the Sawunt Warree State under the Command of Major General Sir William Grant Keir; and the Governor in Council requests that the Officers and Men composing that Detachment will accept his sincere acknowledgement for their services on those occassions, as well as for their exemplary conduct in Garrison.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1919.

Mr. James Sinclair, Cadet for Artillery, who arrived in the Licensed Ship Blenden Hall, on the 7th Instant, having produced a Certificate from the East India House of his appointment for this Presidency, is admitted on the Establishment and appointed an acting Lieut. Fireworker from the date of his arrival.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Colegate to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Aurora in the room of Mr. Roy.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 20th, Ensign S. Athill, Engineer, from Poona.

Ditto, Ensign Wm. Tate, ditto ditto.

19th, Lieutenant R. Pouget, do. Malwan.

21st, Cornet Thomas Nicholson, H. M. 17th Dragoons, from Kaira.

Ditto, Lieutenant Colonel C. Hodgson, Madras 22d Regiment, from Madras.

Ditto, Lieutenant Fre, Madras Establishment, from Madras.

23d, Captain Preston, B. M. S. D. G. from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—March 17th, Lieutenant S. D. Liordet, 2d Bat. 3d Regt. N. I. to Surat.

18th, Lieut. Col. Stewart, 3d Regt. to Koncan.

20th, Assistant Surgeon Colegate, Marine Department, on Board the Aurora.

21st, Major H. W. Sealy, Commissary of Stores. Province Guzerat, to Broach.

22d, Captain H. Newton, 1st Bat. 4th Regt. to Deckan.

Ditto, Ensign J. Sandwith, 2d 11th to Deckan.

23d, Lieut. D. Capon, 2d 1st, to Poonah.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In the preface to the Deesateer which has lately issued from the Bombay press, under the superintendance of Moola Feeroz bin Kaoos, an account is given of the manner in which the original manuscript came into his hands, and declaring the one brought from Persia to be the only copy extant; as circumstances however have come to my knowledge affecting the credibility of this statement, from authority on which I can rely, I beg to record the same in the columns of your journal, confining myself to the recital of facts, and leaving to those, more interested in the work, to draw what conclusions they may from my information.

During the life time of the late Governor of Bombay, Mr. Duncan, three copies of the Deesateer were seen in the hands of Moolla Feeroz himself, and were constantly carried by him to Mr. Duncan, when engaged in looking into that work during his leisure hours, for the purpose of being collated one with the other. One of the copies was brought from Persia, a second was sold to him in Bombay, and the third was procured by Mr. Duncan.

With respect to the copy procured in Persia I have no information of any kind, and shall therefore proceed to the second which was procured in India. About sixty years ago a Hindoostanee Moghul came from Dehlee to Surat, and brought with him the first copy of the Deesateer known in these parts, from motives of friendship he gave the work to Jeewunjee Pudumjee Dustoor, a Parsee of great learning, and a celebrated Astrologer, who set great value on it, and allowed his friends to take copies; after his death the book fell into the hands of his son Peshtun, whose mother carried it with her to Broach, when it was sold, and the purchaser took it to Bombay & parted with it to Moolla Feeroz or his Father for a very small sum of money, some time after their return from Persia, as in the interim they had visited Broach and Surat; this may have occurred about thirty-five years ago, and is well known.

Where Mr. Duncan procured his copy I do not know, but it is supposed to have been from the North of India, where he had numerous friends.

In Surat at this day eight or ten copies are to be met with, all taken from the one which is above stated to have been in the hands of Jeewunjee, and I have seen one of the copies written out, long previous to Moolla Feeroze's return from Persia, which places it beyond a doubt in my mind, that this is quite unconnected with any copy, which Moolla Feeroz, may have picked up in Persia.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ZERTOOSHT.

Bombay, 19th March, 1819.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be thankful, for the account of a Tiger killed at Versovah, some months ago, when an European Serjeant, was so much injured, by the animal, as to have died in consequence of his wounds.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 24th MARCH, 1819.

The Horatio from New York, the 27th October has added nothing to our former stock of intelligence, the vague rumours of one day that the Floridas were to be ceded to them, are contradicted on the next. We have not observed a single paragraph respecting General Jackson. The Cotton crops are stated to be bad, in some states, though abundant enough in others. The accounts from South America, are all favorable to its independance.

We regret to learn that some cases of Spasmodic Cholera have evin

eed themselves in our army before Asceerghurs and that Captain Mackeson, had fallen a victim to it.

Robbery, We are sorry to find that systematic attempts to rob, have been frequent of late and that as in some former instances they have returned night after night, to the attack. In the instance, in question they returned, with the fullest hopes of success as they thought they ha fully ascertained, the power tha *Mo pheus*, had over the house in que ion, and were quite thunder struck when they found, the contrary; one of them came in contact with a seapoy on watch, and only effected his escape, by superior strength; and the whole party being alarmed made off. We have heard of some Highwayman who had Burns, at his finger ends, and could quote Blackstone, as well as any gentlemen of the long robe; but this party are the first clasical robbers we have heard of, for they left behind them a volume of Milton, handsomely bound and letter ed, and which may be seen at the Gazette Office.

In our supplement will be found the report on General Boyds, claim, for remuneration. Our reason for inserting it, is that Mr. Boyd, was formerly well known in this settlement.

Our remarkable trait in the American character is their hasty adoption of any thing new. In one of their latest papers, two advertisements follow each other one stating the arrival of an investment of Kaleidiscopes from England, the other announcing a successful imitation of them at half the price of the foreign ones, they have also been remarked for the very odd names they have assigned to many of their Rivers, Towns, Streets &c. and which they still continue to their ships amongst whom we meet. The Mandarin. The Bramin,-The Hindoo, The Lascar, and the Ram Dulol (called after an old broker in Calcutta)---The Native,---The Sea serpent, The Tobacco plant, The Tea plant &c. &c.

A private letter from England mentions, as one of the rumors of the day, that it was in contemplation, that Parliament should, after the return of the army in France, take into consideration the transfer of the Company's army to the King. The subject has, however been so often mentioned, that we do not attach much credit to this report.

The annual meeting of the society for educating the poor of Bombay was held in Saint Thomas's Church on Tuesday the 16th inst.; when Henry Meriton Esquire, one of the Vice Presidents was unanimously called to the chair. The meeting was rendered peculiarly interesting by the presence of several ladies, and by the publick examination of the children. The boys and girls were arranged in classes, and as each class finished its exercises, it passed in review, exhibiting to the directors and ladies present their work; the children who had distinguished themselves for proficiency or good conduct were then ranged in advance of the others, when the venerable the Archdeacon, in the name of the society, presented them with honorary medals, with a short and impressive address.

The appearance of the children was highly gratifying, and the meeting particularly noticed the great improvement made by the boys in reading and cyphering, under the national system adopted in England, by which the children are taught to comprehend what they read, especially their religious instruction, by the mode of questioning them in their lessons.

The report of the managing committee was next read, communicating to the society the gracious reply of the Hon'ble Court of Directors in favour of the institution, and that the Governor in Council had in consequence authorized the payment, as a monthly donation, of 500 Rupees, but subject to a further reference to the court. The report noticed the arrival of a master and matron from the national society, who had taken charge of the boys' school; and after giving a detailed account of the central schools, together with those at Surat and Tannah, and mentioning the assistance which the committee were affording to regimental schools, the report stated that the committee were endeavoring to extend the benefits and influence of the institution in improving the education of natives; in which they had derived much assistance from the ready co-operation of Mullna Feroze, the learned editor of the Desatir.

In the two central European schools, there are about 60 girls and 80 boys fed and supported by the institution, besides a few half boarders and about 30 day scholars; in the schools at Surat and Tannah, there are about 60 more; in the three native schools established on this island there are about 150, but the number varies much. If to these we add the different regimental schools, there are probably not less than 500 children who are brought up under the influence of the society.

These facts speak for themselves, and we most earnestly recommend our readers to contribute, however little, towards a charity, which is productive of so much good, and so well deserves their patronage.

The report having been read and some few resolutions passed, Mr. Warden moved the most cordial thanks of the meeting to the ladies directresses, for their benevolent, active, and very successful exertions in furthering the interests of the female branch of the institution. This proposition being supported by the general voice of the society present, the chairman rose in fulfilment of the intention of the meeting, and pointed out with great feeling and animation the benevolent object of the institution, and the obligations under which the society felt itself for the unwearied care and attention which had been bestowed on it's interests by the ladies directresses; to whom we are confident the flattering observations of the chairman must have proved as gratifying as they were universally acknowledged to be just.

The ladies having retired, the meeting proceeded to the election of six new directors; when Mr. Shank, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Farish, Captain Willis, Mr. Noton, and Mr. Gardiner, were declared duly elected in the room of Colonel Griffith, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Newnham, Mr. Wedderburn, Captain Bellasis and Captain Lawrence, who retire by rotation.

The other business of the day being gone through, Mr. Warden moved the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, when he noticed Mr. Meriton's obliging attention to the duties of the chair, and the liberal support which he had given to the institution.

We have given the proceedings of this day at some length, knowing the interest which is universally felt on behalf of this society; and we shall only add, that after the examination, the children partook of an excellent dinner at which several of the ladies were present.

Bombay Courier

In our last number, in the account of the wreck of the Mysore, it was mentioned, that the survivors, had been treated kindly, by the Rajah of Tringano, as this place is but little known, we have extracted from the port folio, the following small notice respecting it.

TRINGANO, the capital and sea port of a petty but independant principality on the east coast of Malay, is a place of considerable resort, for the purposes of trade, more particularly for the Chinese, and Siamese Junks; it was formerly much more frequented by European Ships than at present, as the culture of pepper, has been of late years neglected.

The Malay language is said to be spoken here with more purity, than in most other places, as there are fewer of these eternal interlopers, the *Chulias*, than in other Malay ports.

A considerable number of Chinese or rather Siamese, reside here & do all the mercantile and laborious work. The Kings, duties are all collected in kind at about 5 per cent, at least in opium, one chest out of 20 being put into his godown the purchaser however pays this, for the duties paid by ships who touch there are only a few presents to the King, the Shahbunder, and other officers.

A Captain of a ship who touched at this place some years ago was entertained with a Siamese play, and the King, lamented to him the good old days of Captains Glass, Lloyd, and Wright, "when opium, was cheap, and unadulterated, when my pepper was readily taken at 12 Dollars and when I was young and vigorous."

We have not been able to ascertain the extent of territory, we know however that it is chiefly sea coast, for no villages even, are situated in the interior, at least no farther then the navigation of the very small rivers extend.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

We mentioned in our last number the thunder storm of Tuesday evening; since which it has come to our knowledge, that one of the ships in the harbour (the Milford) was struck by it and her main topmast, shivered to pieces, and her mainmast & rigging much injured, the embodied electric, for something solid no doubt descended, glided down the mast as far as the lower deck, where meeting with some resistance its direction was changed from a perpendicular, to a horizontal motion, and it escaped just above the copper. We have heard of no other damage done, a shock was however felt, on board some of the other ships and we have heard that, it effected many people in the calves of the Legs. We have inserted a letter from a Bengal paper recommending the use of conductors. Against this however we enter our decided protest; they cannot be properly attended to on board a ship and are often in such situations that they serve to conduct the electric matter, into the ship, rather than out.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

A recent case of a ship's Mast being struck with Lightning, (fortunately, however, the fire was extinguished by the engine, though apprehensions were entertained with respect to the safety of the ship,) having been reported in the Newspapers, and as there appears to be a means of preventing such accidents, the following is suggested.

The iron hoops of the Mast are reported to have occasioned the above accident, therefore, it would be necessary to apply a non-conductor, and which might be thus effected—by simply covering the iron hoops over with a case of wood, nailed over with copper headed nails; there appears simplicity in the plan, and neither expence nor difficulty of any nature to be urged against it.

The case reported (at one time) was one of so desperate a nature, that the destruction of the ship, by fire, was apprehended; for the Mast was about to be cut away to obviate such a fate. What would be the expense of the proposed Plan, in comparison to the loss of a Mast? for though not cut away it must have been rendered useless. The same mode is applicable to Flag Staffs, &c.

The practice of having conductor chains running down the ratlings and ships' side into the water, must have been overlooked in the ship alluded to—there can be no reason why both should not be used, seeing that a preventative is better than a cure.

February 4, 1819. W. H.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 18th, American, Ship Horatio, Captain Robt. Bunker, from New York, 29th October.

21st, Ship Cerberus, Free Trader, Captain Alexander Fotheringham, from Madras, 14th Jan.

23d, New Arab Ship Fax Rubanee, Nacoda Soliman, from Cochin, and Calicut, 12th March.

Ditto, Ship Barkworth, Free Trader, Captain Frazer, from Point de Galle the 11th February.

Passenger per Horatio.

Mr. Abr. Roblin.

Passenger per Cerberus.

Colonel Hodgson.

Passengers per Fax Rubanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Mr. Rocbuck, Mr. Wren, and Captain Emmett.

DEPARTURES.—Mar. 19th, Ship Hashmy, Captain C. E. Smith, to Madras and Calcutta.

20th, Brig Genereux, Captain L. Beaugeard, to the Isle of France.

21st, Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.

Ditto, The H. C. Cruizer Aurora, Lieut. C. J. Maillard to Surat.

23d, H. M. Sloop Bacchus, Captain Parkin, to Red Sea.

Ditto, Ship Edmonstone, Capt. Laird, to Coast, and Bengal.

Passengers by Hashmy.

Lieut. Webb, of H. M. 69th Regiment, Mrs. Webb, and 2 Children.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Eclipse, Captain Cogill, for London.
Ship Phœnix, Captain Cuzens, for ditto.
Ship Blenden Hall, Captain Martin, for ditto.
Brig Nelson, Captain Pearson, for Liverpool.
Ship Kusrovie, Captain Waddington, for Bussorah.
Brig Genereux, Captain Beaugard for Mauritius.
Ship Friendship, Captain Wise, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIPS.

Malabar, Orlando,

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Ernaud, Ternate,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ann, Lowjee,
Asia Felix, Sullimany,
Bannerman, Milford,
Cumbrian, Glenelg,
Castlereagh, Charlotte,
Helen, Cornwall,
Grab Larkasor, Malabar,
Cornwallis,
Kusrovee,

BENGAL SHIPS.

Duchess of Argyle, Friendship,

FREE TRADERS.

Phœnix, Aurora,
Eclipse, Triumph,
Jemima, William Neilson,
Blenden Hall, John Taylor,
Barkworth, Cerberus.

PORTUGUESE.

Caçador, brig. Carmo,
Angelica,

ARABS.

Shaw Allum, Seton, Grab,
Ahmedy, Grab, Salamutty Savoy,
Hydrosee, Grab,
Fax Rubanee,

AMERICANS.

John Brown. Horatio,
Java,

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel, brig.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Covelong, brig.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 22d, Brig Minerva, Captain F. Joliffe, from Bombay 21st Oct. and Allepee 26th Nov.

Brig Aurora, Captain T. Woodley, from Batavia 6th Dec. and Malacca 19th Jan.

Brig Dotterell, Captain J. Salter, from Coringa 15th Feb.

23d, Ship Northumbrian, Captain Thomas Lawson, from London 17th Sept.

Ship Heroine, Captain Joseph Leigh, from Columbo 17th Jan.

24, Ship Eliza, Captain J. G. Frith, from Madras 6th Feb.

25, American Brig Palmer, Captain Smith Knowles, from Boston 18th Oct.

26, Ship Lady Kennaway, Captain John Mee from Columbo 17th Jan.

Off Calcutta,

February 21st Brig Dolphin.

22, The Liverpool.

24, The Georgina Susan, Heroine, and [illegible] Dotterell, Minerva and Aurora.

25, The Northumbrian, Lady Carrington and Eliza.

26, The Aurora.

27, American Brig Palmer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Passengers per Heroine.

Lieut. Colonel Thomson, Captain Shadwell, Lieut. Simmond Lieut. Sargent, and Assistant Surgeon Cathcart, 3d Ceylon Volunteer Batt.

Per Northumbrian from London.

Mrs. E. Lyell, Mrs. Margaret Johnstone, Mrs. E. M. Johnstone, Mrs. G. D. Johnstone, Mr. J. F. Lyell, Mr. James Johnstone, and Mr. William Ogilvie.

Per Eliza.

J. C. Parker, Esq. Civil Service, R. Woodward Esq. ditto, and Master C. Parker.

Per Lady Kennaway.

Mrs. Brooke, Major Brooke, Captain Bird, Captain Skeene, Lieut. Hart, and a part of the Ceylon 3d Volunteer Batt.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Theodosia, Captain N. Moorson, for Liverpool, via Coringa and Gibralter.

Ship East Indian, Captain A. Hogg, for London. } in a day or two.

Ship Hayston, Captain H. Sartorius, for the Isle of France.

DEPARTURES.—February 21st, Ship John Bull, Captain J Bean, for Bencoolen.

22d, Ship Jane, Captain Thomas Maughan, for London.

Ship George Canning, Captain R. G. Dunlop, for Greenock.

23d, Ship Ganges, Captain M. O'Brien, for Madras and London.

25th, Ship Christopher, Captain W. Lockerby, for London.

Ship Comet, Captain T. Boag, for Liverpool.

Ship Emma, Captain C. A. Baumgardt, for Ceylon.

26th, Ship Hebe, Captain, J. Sugden, for London.

27th, Ship Caledonia, Captain A. Wales, for London.

Ship Zoroaster, Captain A. Ross, for ditto.

Ship Glory, Captain E. Pounder, for ditto.

Ship Auspicious, Captain James Neish, for Bencoolen and Java.

PROGRES OF VESSELS, AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS

ON THE 27TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Passed up.—The Lady Kennaway.

Remain.—The Cambridge, Albion and the Geo. Canning, outward bound.

Kedgeree.

Passed down.—The Wm. Ashton, John Bull, and Margaret.

New Anchorage.

Passed down.—The H. C. Ship Phœnix.

Remains.—The David Scott, outward bound.

Saugur.

Passed down.—The Wm. Petrie, Lady Nugent, Lord Minto, Alfred, and American Ship Hindoo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 26, Ship Neptune, G. Vint, from Covelong.—27, Ship Stanmore, H. Torlesse, from Calcutta 10th Feb.—March 1, Ship Mangles, Robert Lardner, from Calcutta 20th February; 2, Ship Eliza, J. Hay, from Columbo 4th February.—Passengers per Mangles; Mrs. Baker, Mr. J. Baker and two Children.—Per Eliza: Capt. Harvey, 7th N. Regt. Lieut. Cadell and 34 Men H. M. 86th Regt. Mr. Maskell.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 28, Ship Moira, W. Hornblow, for London; do Ship Forbes, Ford, for Calcutta; do. Brig Wasp, Chick, for Masulipatam; March 1, Ship Neptune, G. Vint, for Calcutta.—Passengers per Forbes: Mrs. Auvdall, two Misses Auvdall; Mr. A. Commeron, Mr. Dolge, Meriner.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Kaira, on the 12th March, by the Reverend H. Jeffreys, M. A. John Gilder, Esq. of Ahmedabad to Miss Harriett Vaupell.

At Surat, on the 15th March, Captain Mainwaring, H. M. 47th Regt. to the amiable and accomplished Miss Margaret Cassidy, daughter of Captain Cassidy, H. M. 67th Regt.

BIRTHS.—On the 17th inst. the Lady of Major Egan, of a daughter.

At Colabah, on Friday last, the 19th instant the Lady of E. C. Harrison, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, of a Son.

On Saturday the 20th Instant, the Lady of Captain Eatwell, of the Honorable Company's Marine of a son.

DEATHS.—In Camp, near Asseerghur, on the 9th March last, of the Cholera, Morbus, Capt. Mackeson, of the Bombay Grenadier Regt.

At Colabah, on Saturday last the 20th instant, the Infant Son of E. C. Harrison, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday the 27th ultimo, at St. John's Cathedral by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. C. J. Marshall, to Miss Frances Forster, youngest Daughter of the late H. P Forster, Esq. of the Civil Service.

On Sunday the 21st ultimo, Mr. Peter Emgers to Miss Mary Mathews.

On the 16th ultimo, A. Mactier, Esq. to Maria, second Daughter of Alexander Binny, Esq

On Tuesday the 23d ultimo, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, George Higgins, Esq. to Emma, eldest Daughter of Major Thomas Isaac Anderson, of His Majesty's 19th Regiment.

On the same day, Mr. Samuel Barlow Wood, to Miss Amelia Hall, Daughter of the late Mr. Montague Hall, Assistant in the Military Department.

On Monday last, the 22d ultimo, Mr. Francis Lewis Barber, to Miss Isabella Rae.

On the 13th ultimo, Mr. J. Lindner, to Mrs. E. Dunn.

BIRTHS.—At Barrackpore, on the 25th ultimo the Lady of Capt. Drysdale, 3d Ceylon Vol. Bat. of a Son.

On the 14th ultimo, at Contai, Tirhoot, the Lady of R. S. Cahill, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Patna, on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of J. W. Tempier, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Nattore, on the 17th ultimo, the Lady of Robert Betts. Esq. of a Son.

At Dinapore, on the 16th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Gavin Young, of a Daughter.

At Arnee near Arcot, on the 21st January, the Lady of Captain William Chatfield, of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Among our notices of Indian Deaths, we have to record that of Capt. William Portbury, of H. M. 53d Regiment. The letter which communicates this afflicting intelligence is dated from Trichinopoly, January 1st, and states that Captain W. Portbury had gone, some days previous to this, to a station some little distance off, on public duty, and had returned in perfect health; but afterwards he complained of a fever, and in a very short illness breathed his last, surrounded by the Officers of his Regiment, who felt and sorrowed over him as if each had last a brother. His death took place on the evening of the 30th January, and a monument will be erected over his lamented remains, commemorative of the esteem and affection with which he was regarded by his Brother Officers.

On the 24th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Swinden, Superintendant of the Barrackpore Park.

On the 21st ultimo, the infant Son of Lieut. Robins, of the Madras Army, aged 11 months.

On the 8th ultimo, Mr. Benjamin De Mayne —aged 31 years.

On the 20th ultimo, Miss Ellen Dickson, an infant—aged 4 months.

On the 8th ultimo, Mr. John Gardner.

Same day, Mr. John Cassady.

At Benares, on the 10th ultimo, Catherine Jemima, the infant Daughter of Lieut. Anstruther, of the 6th Native Cavalry—aged 14 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday, the 1st March, at St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Revd. H. C. Bankes, Edward Holden Cruttenden Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Charlotte Taylor, second Daughter of the late Harry Taylor, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

BIRTHS.—On Friday, the 26th February, Mrs. Cochrane, of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 24th of February, the Lady of Captain Wilkinson, Major of Brigade Ceded Districts, of a Son.

DEATH.—On the 1st Instant,

MARGARET, Wife of *the Right Honorable* HUGH ELLIOT, *Governor of this Presidency.*

Her irreparable loss, will be long deeply, and sincerely deplored, by her afflicted family and numerous friends.

The high estimation in which this amiable and excellent Lady was held, was fully evinced, by the great assemblage which followed her to the Grave, and the poignant grief universally expressed, throughout the Settlement, on this melancholy event.

The usual ceremonies on such occasions were observed. The Colours in the Fort were hoisted half mast high from sun rise; and forty-nine minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, were fired as the mournful Procession proceeded from the Government House to St. Mary's Church, where the Body was interred. The Funeral Service was performed by The Right Revd. The Bishop of Calcutta, in the most impressive and solemn manner. *The Honorable Sir* JOHN NEWBOLT and *His Excellency Sir* THOMAS HISLOP attended by the Staff, followed as Chief Mourners. she Pall was supported by Mrs. Fullerton, and the principal Ladies. A very great concourse of Natives assembled on this awful occasion, and expressed a most unusual degree of feeling.

Calcutta.

MARCH 1.

CURRENT VALUE

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1819.

BUY.		SELL
2 12	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. *(discount.)*	3 4

At the meeting of the Sons of Erin, which took place on Thursday last, the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaughten was appointed to preside at the approaching celebration of the Festival of Saint Patrick, and it was resolved to invite the Governor General in Council and the Commander of the Troops in the Fort as public guests. A committee was also nominated to regulate the details of the entertainment. [*Guardian.*

Extract of a Letter, dated Camp near Dhar, 1st February, 1819.

"I informed you of our march against Jelpee Amnair, a fortress occupied by the Ex-Rajah's people, situate on the South bank of the Taptee River, in the high road between the Deophar Hills and Asseergur. I was sent with a troop of Cavalry to escort the Engineer to the place, for the purpose of reconnoitring. A summons was forwarded to the Killadar, the Rascal fired upon the flag of truce, which was in consequence withdrawn and the garrison given to understand that no quarter would be shewn.--Finding the Fort too strong to be taken by escalade, both from its position & the height of the walls; and as our means were only adequate to that purpose, it was found necessary to send to General Doveton's Camp for 2 twelve pounders and 2 Howitzers. In the mean time a smart fire was kept up on out side from 4 six-pounders and Muskets which the enemy returned from Wall pieces and Matchlocks. In the morning of the 12th Colonel Crosdill arrived with the Battering train and 6 Companies of the M. E. R. and as Senior officer he assumed the command of the force. The 12 pounders and Howitzers were the same day moved into the battery.--To ascertain the range, a few shells were thrown into the Fort, which had the effect of frightening the enemy to such a degree, that they evacuated the Fort during the night.

The following is stated to be the difference in the rates of Servants' Wages in Calcutta, between the years 1759, when they were submitted to the President and Council for their approbation and concurrence, and the present time.

Rates of Wages in 1759.		*Contrast Rates of Wages of the present time.*		
	Arcot Rs. A.			*Sa. R. As.*
Consumer,	5 0	from 10	to	25 0
Clubdar,	5 0	from 6	to	8 0
Head Cook,	5 0	from 12	to	20 0
Coachman,	5 0	from 10	to	20 0
Head female Servant,	5 0	from 10	to	16 0
Jemmadar,	4 0	from 8	to	15 0
Kidmutdar,	3 0	from 6	to	10 0
Cook's first mate,	3 0	from 6	to	10 0
Head Bearer,	3 0	from 6	to	10 0
Second female Servant,	3 0			8 0
Peons,	2 8	from 4	to	6 0
Bearers,	2 8	from 3½	to	4 6
Washerman to a family,	3 0	from 10	to	20 0
Ditto to a single Gentleman,	1 8	from 4	to	8 0
Syce,	2 0	from 5	to	6 0
Mushaltchee,	2 0			4 0
Shaving Barber,	1 8	from 2	to	4 0
Khurtchburdar,	2 0			4 0
House Molly,	2 0			4 0
Grass Cutter,	1 4	from 2	to	4 0
Wet Nurse,	4 0	from 12	to	14 0
Dry Nurse,	4 0	from 12	to	14 0

[*Star.*

BENGAL GENERAL ORDERS.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 13, 1819.

With reference to the measure recently adopted by the Honorable the Court of Directors for sending to this Country a Detail of European Engineer Soldiers, Non-Commissioned and Privates, whom it is urgently necessary to organize under Engineer Officers, for the performance of the important duties for which they have been regularly trained, and to render their professional talents and skill as beneficial to the State as possible, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that a Battalion of Sappers, or Miners, to consist of Six Companies and constituted as follows, be immediately formed at Allahabad; the Engineer Soldiers recently arrived from Europe, to be distributed as Non-Commissioned Officers to Companies respectively, and the Native Details furnished by a corresponding draft of choice Men from the Corps of Pioneers, in addition to the present Company of Sappers, which will be incorporated into the new Corps.

Detail of a Corps of Sappers or Miners.

	Staff. Non-Effective.	Staff. Effective.					European Non-Commissioned Officers.			Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.					Bheesties.
	Adjutant.	Assist. Surgeon.	Sub Conductor.	Serjeant Major.	Qr. Mr. Serjeant.	Native Doctor.	Serjeants.	1st Corporals.	2d Corporals.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Privates.	
1 Company of Miners and Sappers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	8	2	120	2
5 Companies more,	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	5	5	20	40	10	600	10
Total of Six Companies,	1	1	1	0	0	0	12	12	12	6	6	24	84	12	720	12
Grand Total,			6					36					816			12

To enable His Excellency the Commander in Chief to make a suitable provision of European commissioned Officers for the Duties of the above corps, which is to be commanded by a Major, ad interim; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction an addition of two Majors, two captains, and two Lieutenants to be immediately made to the corps of Engineers,—the commissions of those Officers in their advanced rank, to bear date the 1st of September 1818, but without giving any claim to retrospective pay or allowances of any kind.

The Commander in Chief will be pleased to direct the necessary measures for carrying the several provisions of the above General Orders into full and immediate effect, and His Excellency will issue such subsidiary orders as the occasion may seem to acquire, in conformity with the further instructions which His Lordship will receive on this subject.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Madras.

MARCH 6.

In our Extra paper of Tuesday last our readers were apprized of the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mrs. Elliot, which took place the preceding evening, after a painful and tedious illness. Conformable to public intimation issued early in the morning, a very numerous assemblage of the Gentlemen of the Settlement, took place at the Government Gardens; at 5 o'clock in the evening. Among those who embraced this solemn occasion of evincing their respect for the memory of the deceased, we observed the whole of the principal Civil and Military Gentlemen of the Settlement. The procession, by a party of the Body Guard, moved towards the Fort soon after 5; minute guns to the number of 49, corresponding to the age of the deceased, being fired from the saluting battery during its progress; and the Fort Flag as well as the Colours of all the shipping in the roads, being hoisted half mast high. In the Fort Square, the Corpse was removed from the Hearse; Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Fullerton and several other Ladies joined the procession, and supported the pall to the entrance of St. Mary's; Sir John Newbolt, and Sir Thomas Hislop with his principal Staff, following as Chief mourners. On the steps of the entrance, the body was received by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, properly attended, and conducted into the Church. The Coffin having been deposited in the West End of the building, where the interment soon after took place, the funeral service (the most affecting ceremonial of our Church) was performed in a solemn and

impressive manner by his lordship, assisted by Dr. Mosely, the Archdeacon, and the other Clergymen at the Presidency.

During the whole of this awful solemnity, the spectators evinced a degree of feeling that sufficiently testified their respect and esteem for the deceased,—a sentiment that does equal honor to the living and the dead.

We understand that on Sunday morning the Bishop will preach at St. George's Church; and in the afternoon a Funeral Sermon at St. Mary's in the Fort..

At the former place of worship; Divine Service will commence at the usual hour; at the latter, at half past 4, as appears by the notice in our first page.—And we learn, that arrangements have been made in St. Mary's Church for the accommodation of such Ladies and Gentlemen as may attend, and who have not pews allotted to them.

We are extremely happy to learn, that confident hopes are entertained of the speedy return of the Marchioness of *Hastings* to India; and, it will be particularly gratifying to our Madras readers to be informed, that this settlement is very likely to be honored by her Ladyship's presence, as a passage was to have been taken for the Marchioness on board of one of the first China Ships bound to Madras.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,

You sometimes give your readers notices of the Thermometer as it stands at Madras. They may perhaps be amused by a few observations of the same kind from a part of the Country not more than 350 miles distant from the Presidency.

The low Country of Coimbetore is separated from Malabar and Wynaud by a mountainous region 30 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, and which contains about 500 square miles. It is divided into three *Naads* or Countries, the Paungnaad, the Todiernaad, and the Maiknaad. The name given to the whole by the lowlanders is "Nilgemis" or the blue mountains; this name, however, properly belongs but to one part of the range, and is by the Highlanders peculiarly applied to a high Peak. The "Runga Sawmy Con" or "Ailgerry." Two Gentlemen having visited this region early in last year, and having surprised their friends by the accounts they gave of it, particularly of the extreme coldness of the climate, a party was formed, who set out to repeat the tour on the 2d January.

They left Denaigencottah (which is about 10 miles from the foot of the Gazzlebutty pass—and 2 miles from the bottom of the Aligerry mountains) at 6 A. M. on the morning of the 2d and after two days painful march reached Dernaad the 1st village in the Paungnaad on the evening of the 3d, distance about 16 miles.

Thermometer on the 2d at 6 A. M. 57 at 8, 71; at 11, 62: at 2 P. M. 68.

On the 3d, Thermometer at 6 A. M. 52; at 5 P. M. 50.

4th, Halted at Dernaad, Therm, at 6 A. M. 44; at 8, 60; at 3 P. M. 64. 54; at 8, 48.

5th, Marched from Darnaad to Tondernaad, principal village of Paungnaad, 9 miles. Therm, at 6. A. M. 40; at 7, 50; at 11, 60; at 2 P. M. 62; at 6, 50; at 7, 48.

6th, Halted at Toddiernaad, Thermom, at 5 A. M. near the Tent, 40. Hoar frost in the valley below—the Thermometer when placed on the ground sunk to 31, at 8 A. M. it was 48 outside the Tent; at 9, 55 inside and 64 in the sun—at 2 P. M. 70 in the sun, 58 in the shade.

7th, Marched to Kodaramoody, a village in the Toddiernaad, distance 8 miles. Therm, at 6, A. M. 36, Hard frost this morning, water in the chatties completely frozen ¼ of an inch round the vessels, and the thickness of a dollar in the centre, at 9 A. M. Therm, 51 in the shade and 60 in the sun; at 11 in the shade 58; at 12, 70, in the sun; at 2 P. M. 72 in the sun; at 7, 39; at 8 38; at 9, 34.

8th, Thermom, at 6 A. M. near the Tent 35, A very hard frost this morning, The water in the chatties, frozen, and the ice kept sufficiently well to enable us to make our wine (already cool enough,) colder at dinner, Therm, at 7. A. M. 36 in the shade, 46 in the Sun; at 8, 50 in the sun; at 11, 72 in the sun; at 2 P. M. 34 in the sun; at 6 P. M. 43; at 8, 34.

8th, Marched to Mailkottay another village in the Toddiernaad, distance 7 miles. Thermometer at 6 A. M. 38; a frost again, and the water also frozen, the ice not to thick as in the proceding morning, altho' the glass stood near the Tent 3 degrees lower.

10th, and 11th, Mornings mild and cloudy, the Thermometer was not seen to sink below 44.

12th, To Nella Curli, a village in the Maiknaad, distance 8 miles. Therm at 6 A. M. 40, at 8 P. M. 30.

13th, No account of the Thermometer taken, but the water in the chatties frozen during the night.

On coming to the low country on the 16, the Thermometer the greater part of the day stood at from 80 to 84.

The Thermometer from which the above register was taken, hung upon the tent ropes, close to which, large fires were burning all the night. It did not give therefore the real temperature of the air, for when the Mercury was above the freezing point, we had hard frost, and ice a hundred yards from the Tent.

In Hindostan when the Thermometer sinks to the freezing point—the extremes of heat and cold are often felt in the same day, but we have no example I believe, in this part of the Globe, of a temperature so cool, and so even for a continuance as that which is shewn from the Register of the Thermometer given in the preceding part of this Paper.

We could not ascertain the exact height of our situation in this mountainous region, but we considered ourselves to be at least 3 times as high as the highest part of Mysore—and if this calculation is correct, the elevation would be from 9 to 10,000 feet above the level of the Sea. In looking over Mysore on one side, and the low country of Coimbettore one the other, it was hard to distinguish the country above, from the country below the Ghauts, we were so much higher than both. The party were on their legs most part of the day, and generally walked 10 or 12 miles up and down steep hills, from 10 o'clock in the morning until sun-set, without experiencing the least inconvenience from heat, often indeed seeking the sunshine, as a relief from cold. With the exception of slight ague fits there was no sickness amongst out followers, notwithstanding the intense cold of the nights and mornings and the little protection they had against it.

In every part of the high Country, we found Raspberries, both red and white, and Strawberries growing in the greatest luxuriance; we found also a fruit in shape resembling a Medlar, but of much smaller size, and in taste not to be distinguished from the Gooseberry—its interior arrangement is also the same. White Roses, Marrigolds, Balsams were seen in abundance, and in full flower; we found specimens also of Cinnamon and black Pepper, and a tree yielding a beautiful yellow dye. If the colour should stand as it promises to do, the discovery of this tree would be an important one.

The Country is inhabited by three classes of People, whose language, manners, and customs are entirely distinct, vix. Todevies, Koties, and Bergies. The two first are considered the aborigines of the Hills, and the Todevies to be a superior cast to the Koties. The Todevies are exclusively Headmen they have no fixed habitation, but wander with their herds of Buffaloes from from pasture to pasture. Their huts are of a semi-circular form strongly built with Bamboos and Mud, having a hole near the ground, sufficiently large for their own ingress and for the egress of the smoke from their fires. Only one marriage is permitted amongst the males a family, and if it should consist of 10 or more persons, they have a wife in common. The lady is exempt from household cares and duties, she is served by the men, whose duty it is to prepare and seek the victuals—and it is her privilege also to be carried on the shoulders of her husbands when she makes visits or journeys, She selects whom she pleases of the family as her companion at bed and board, and this freedom of choice, produces no interruption of domestic harmony. It is necessary that all the men of a family should agree in the choice of a wife, and if there should be a disentient voice amongst the brethren when a lady is submitted for their approbation, she is forthwith sent back to her relations.

Many of the men whom we saw measured above 6 feet, they are robust and athletic, with a marked expression of countenance—roman noses, and handsome features. The women, tho' much above the size of their sex below, have any thing but a prepossesing appearance, their features are coarse, & their mouths unusually wide, but on the whole they have much more of the European than the Asiatic cast of countenance. Their dress consists of a single cloth, which completely envelopes their persons, and effectually conceals any grace of figure that they may posess. Both men and women are fair, fairer perhaps than the fairest class of Mahomedans. The fairness of their complexions and their singular expression of countenance, may have given rise to a report which has long been prevalent of the existence of a white race of inhabitants in this region. Men, women and children go bare headed and bare footed in all weathers. It is against the custom of their cast to wear either Turban or sandal, they permit their hair and beards to grow without restraint. Both sexes, & indeed all the inhabitants of these Hills—wear their clothes without washing, until they drop into pieces from filth and rags.

The Koties in appearance have no resemblance whatever to the Todevies, and except that both clases go without covering head or foot, their manners and customs are as dissimilar as can be. Their persons are more diminutive, their complexions darker, & their features much less expressive. They are cultivators and artizans, as well as musicians, and dancers. The discord, or harmony of their pipe, has a strong resemblance to the sounds produced from the Scotch Bagpipe, and the dance appeared to an Amateur of the party to be either the original or a copy of the famed "Quadrille."

The Bergies are the principal cultivators and landholders. They emigrated from the neighbourhood of Mysoor about 3000 years ago, and obtained possesion of their lands from the Todevies, to whom they continue to pay a few handfulls of grain from each field as an acknowledgment of the grant. The language of the Bergies is a dialect of the Canareese, that of the Todevies and Koties are supposed to be a dialect of the Tamul, but it is a singular fact, that the Todevies cannot speak the language of the Koties, or the Koties that of the Todevies.

The soil of this region is remarkably fertile, and yields two crops in the year of Wheat, Barley, Peas, Opium. Garlic, Mustard, and various species of Millet. We found the Pear, and Poppies in full blossom notwithstanding the severity of the weather—the frost indeed appears to have no ill effects whatever on the vegetation.

The vallies afford inexhaustible supplies of excellent water. It was impossible to move a quarter of a mile in any direction without croffiog streams—some of them are highly impregnated with Iron, and one was found of a warmth much above the temperature of the outward air. These streams run thoughout the year, and empty themselves into the Bhavani River on the one side, and into the Magar in the low Country.

There are no Sheep here' tho' the climate, soil, and pasture are admirably adapted for them, and there can be no doubt, but that Merino Sheep would thrive here as well as in the walks of their Native Coutry.—Black Cattle are numerous and the breed has more substance and bone than the Cattle below. The Todevies possess large herds of Buffaloes of immense fize, and live principally upon their produce. The domestic fowls are twice as large as those below, and excellent for Table. The Sportsmen of the Party remarked the game to be as large as game in Europe, particularly the hares, whose color is usually red; Wolves were the only beasts of prey we saw, tho' the inhabitants spoke confidently of Tygers being in the Hills.

I have not troubled your readers or yourself, with any description of the scenery of this singular and interesting Country, altho' it was impossible to move in any direction without being struck with its extraordinary grandeur and magnificence. Every thing that a combination of mountains, valleys, wood and water can afford, is to be seen here. Your readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that frosty regions are to be found at no very great distance from the Presidency, and within 11 degrees of the Equator.

I am, Sir, Your obadient Servant.

3th January, 1819. A SUBSCRIBER.

European Extracts.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

We understand that the appointment of a succesor to Sir EVAN NEPEAN in the gogernment of Bombay, is now in agitation at the India House. Sir JOHN MALCOLM is one of the Candidates; and, in our opinion, a more proper person could not be selected. He has, for the last twenty years, been employed in the most confidential and important situations, and it is not too much to assert, that his personal knowledge of India is superior to that of any of his cotemporaries.

The fact of Sir JOHN MALCOLM's having enjoyed the confidence of Lord WELLESLEY is in itself sufficient commendation; by Sir, GEGRGE BARLOW he was trusted and resorted to for his advice in the most critical moment of his government; with Lord MINTO he resumed the habits of intimate official intercourse which had subsisted with Lord WELLESLEY, and since his last return to India, the *Gazettes* unequivocally declare, the place which he holds in the Marquis of HASTINGS's public esteem.

On two different occasions, the confidence of successive Governor-Generals has placed the military and financial means of the Government of Bombay at the disposal of Sir JOHN MALCOLM. To the general knowledge, therefore, of political administration in India, he unites a practical acquaintance with the most important interests of the Government for which he is a Candidate.

The native subjects of the Presidency of Bombay, and the States in the vicinity, allies of the British Government, participate in the feelings of esteem and respect which prevail towards Sir JOHN MALCOLM among the natives of India from the banks of the Indus to Cape Comorin; that expanse of country has been at once the theatre of his services, and of his well-earned reputation. If the efore, a servant of the East India Company is to be named, it must be difficult, if not impossible, to select an individual who unites such high qualifications to such indisputable claims.

The Paris journals are seldom communicative on French affairs when of the least importance; and the only political subject glanced at by those which arrived in the course of yesterday, is the criminal proceeding against certain of the ultra-Royalists for their imputed share in the conspiracy of last summer. The Royal Court is now to decide how far there are grounds for carrying on this prosecution. The King of the NETHERLANDS, according to the French papers, was expected at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 4th instant, horses having been provided for His Majesty along the road from Brussels to the former place. Had he really arrived, or been expected at Aix-la-Chapelle, the account must have reached England through a less circuitous channel. From Petersburgh, it has been stated for some days past, and the report is now copied into the French papers, that a new recruiting of the army was to take place, by an enrolment of two men out of every 500 inhabitants. The supposed motive of this measure is to complete, not to augment, the military force of Russia; but although the men may be selected, or drawn as we should say in England, it is altogether improbable that they should be called into active service, as the peace establishment of Russia can hardly fail of being complete.

[*October 15th.*

THE QUEEN.—(Court Circular). We are concerned to say, the bulletin respecting the state of HER MAJESTY issued yesterday was not so favourable as it has been for several days past. In fact, HER MAJESTY was found to be in so indifferent a state, that both the Physicians called in to attend her remained at Kew-palace on Sunday night. They visited the QUEEN yesterday morning about eight o'clock in her chamber, and afterwards issued the following bulletin:

"The QUEEN has not had a good night; and HER MAJESTY feels a want of that refreshment which she has lately derived from sleep."

"F. MILLMAN,
"HENRY HALFORD."

Sir HENRY HALFORD was called away from Kew to Windsor, in consequence of the continued indisposition of the Princess SOPHIA.

The Duke of YORK called at Kew on his way from Oatlands to London. The Duke of SUSSEX was also at Kew. The PRINCE REGENT'S daily visit was continued longer than usual, being at Kew-palace about an hour and a half. His Royal Highness returned to town in the evening.

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED,
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 24th March 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

NAVAL.

Orders have been issued, we understand, by Government, for the transports destined to receive the English troops now in France, to assemble at Calais on the 25th instant.

The Revenue cruisers under the orders of the Admiralty are placed at the following ports.

At Portsmouth	9	6	Commanded by Lieuts.	
At Plymouth	13	9	ditto	ditto.
At Sheerness	17	12	ditto	ditto.
At Leith	12	3	ditto	ditto.
Ireland	12	7	ditto	ditto.

THE ARMY.

The following is said to be the amount of the approaching reductions :—The 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, and 99th regiments; the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th West India regiments, and the Royal Waggon Train—to be disbanded by the 24th of December. The African Corps, the West India and York Rangers, and Chasseurs, are to be kept up to the establishment of 1000—those on other foreign stations to 600—and those at home to 450 rank and file. These, with the reductions in cavalry and artillery, will, it is said, put the army on the lowest possible Peace Establishment.

IRELAND.

All the cavalry regiments are reduced to eight troops, except the Royal Horse Guards, Blues, and the 1st Dragoons, who retain their nine, ten, and twelve troops.

Saturday the 4th, or Queen's Own Dragoons, were reviewed by General Gordon in Cork—two troops from country quarters had arrived in that city for the purpose.

The Colonelcy of the 89th Regiment is vacant by the death of General Earl Lindsay—he was also Governor of Claremont, county of Tyrone.

The 98th and 99th Regiments, the former from New Brunswick, and the latter from Halifax, lately arrived from Chatham, were ordered to be reduced on Tuesday last.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, OCT. 8.

It was on the 2d of this month that the complete liberation of the French territory, and the immediate departure of the foreign troops, were decided at Aix-la-Chapelle, by a sort of unanimous acclamation. The news of this great event was brought to the King on Sunday night by M. de Caraman, who, besides the Duke of Richelieu's despatch, it is said, delivered a letter from the three Sovereigns.

Our *Moniteur* of the 6th of this month expresses itself in such a manner, as to leave no doubt on the subject, though with reserve, perhaps, in order that the Allied Courts might not be deprived of the initiative of a solemn declaration. Our journals have also received orders not to anticipate this declaration, and to preserve until then, a respectful silence: the *Debats* was even suspended for having inserted an article of too complete and too positive a nature.

All the letters from Aix-la-Chapelle speak of the joy which this decision has excited even among the populace. The French and the Russians, in particular, congratulate each other wherever they meet, whether in private companies or in public places; they seem to celebrate a common fête.

Your countrymen and the Prussians, though doubtless equally satisfied with this act of justice towards France, express themselves with less warmth: the Austrians, of whom there are but few at Aix-la-Chapelle, appear cold, according to their custom.

Thus, what I announced to you a month ago, as a probability supported on good information, is now become almost a certainty—namely, that the Sovereigns will remain but a short time at Aix-la-Chapelle, that they will discuss very few subjects, and that they will thereby contradict the predictions of some of your journals, who prepared for them a theme without end and without measure; a contrary conduct would have been an indirect attack on the rights and independence of other States. As there are none represented at Aix-la-Chapelle except the five great Powers of Europe, why should they take upon themselves to impose laws on Governments whose Ministers they do not admit to the conferences?

Our Ultras have been but indifferently served by the emissaries they have sent to Aix-la-Chapelle, particularly by Madame de Vitrolle, who constituted herself the representative of the faction; she has in vain distributed the *Secret Note*, and other publications; she has not even succeeded in getting near the Emperor Alexander; she met the King of Prussia only by chance at a private party, but she found no encouragement to make her overtures.

Several regiments of the Royal Guard are preparing to march, to occupy our fortresses, in proportion as they may be evacuated; the Duke of Ragusa is expected at Paris by the 15th; it is understood that he will then take the command of the Royal Guard, as Major-General.

The periodical work, which the Ultras intend to oppose to the *Minerve*, is every moment expected to be published, under the title of *Conservateur*. The Duke of Fitzjames is indisposed, and the first number, it is said, will be written almost entirely by M. Chateaubriand.

M. Cambaceres has received passports to return to France; he is described under the title of Duke, which he will henceforth bear: it has been ascertained that his vote was not counted among those who concurred in the death of the King; and that therefore the law of the 12th of Jan., 1816, is not applicable to him. It appears that the King, exercising the power left to him by the above law, will recall, immediately after the departure of the foreign troops, eight of the 38 individuals who were put on the list of banishment without trial; among these are mentioned the names of General Lamarque and Count Fermont. It is said that M. Arnaud, the author of *Germanicus*, is not included in the number of those who are to return. This is attributed to two dedications which he lately published, conceived in rather different principles: in one, it is said, he professes a high admiration for the Imperial Government; and in the other, he enrolls himself among the most ardent of our Liberals.

Of the truth of the following facts we are assured upon the testimony of credible eye witnesses :—A short time since a poor woman died at Dinbar. She had lived in a house by herself, and during her latter illness had been waited on by some of her neighbours, who relieved each other by turns, in administering to her wants. She suffered but little bodily pain, but appeared to labour under a great mental oppression, frequently talking incoherently, and complaining of being disturbed by the crying of children and rocking of cradles. The expenses of her funeral were paid from a charitable fund, and her effects exposed to public sale. These consisted of a bed, two old chairs, and a large chest. On opening the chest, the bystanders were horrified, by finding sewed up in a bag the skeletons of two infants; and the skull of a third was discovered sewed into the straw bed on which the woman had slept. The matter immediately underwent every possible investigation by the proper authorities, but without eliciting any farther discovery; and there seemed no way of accounting for the shocking scene before them, but by supposing that the infants had been the offspring of the unhappy wretch deceased, by whom they must have been inhumanly murdered,—*Scotch Paper.*

BUONAPARTE.—The following curious statement is from *The Ghent Journal* of the 27th ult.:—

"Letters from Germany affirm, that her Majesty Maria Louisa has prevailed on her august father to support the proposals which are to be made at Aix-la-Chapelle, to remove Napoleon to a climate more suited to his health, and where he may follow his usual habits. It is added, that Count Las Casas has drawn up a memorial to this effect, and that he has written on the subject to the Duke of Richelieu: it is possible that this Minister, who is allowed to have elevated views, may see that it is politic to deprive Bonaparte of the interest attached to great misfortunes. Napoleon in fetters, and resigned in the midst of sufferings, excites admiration and pity. Happy, and without apparent restraint, he would not be less great but less dangerous in the political sense of the word. All the Journals, both national and foreign, which are written without passion and meanness, have expressed these same sentiments of justice and generosity, which nature has implanted in souls that are not depraved by hatred and self-interest."

Our letter from Dover, dated October 7, (yesterday), says—"The Russian Grand Duke MICHAEL, with a numerous retinue arrived hear at noon this day, and after walking over the heights and castle in viewing the fortifications, embarked in the Admiralty yacht, at three o'clock, for Calais."

Yesterday the Duke of YORK had a long interview of the PRINCE REGENT at Carlton House.

It appears, from reports made to the French Minister of the Marine Department, that, at Martinique, the small-pox has been unknown for ten years and that the number of persons vaccinated in that time amounts to 50,000. Guadalope is also equally free from the disorder.

LINCOLN'S-INN-HALL.—The exterior of this old building is nearly restored and beautified, to correspond with the Vice-Chancellors Court. It is cased on both sides with a composition to resemble Bath stone. The old dirty tiling has also been removed to give place to large handsome slates; and with the addition of the new cupola, or dome, it has a neat and elegant appearance.

SIR DIGBY BOUGHEY GRAHAM has purchased the Worcestershire fox-hound, which the Baronet is about to transfer into Leicestershire.

The Revenue.

ABSTRACT OF THE NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Exclusive of the Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property, in the Years and Quarters ended 10th of October, 1817 and 1818, showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.

	Years ended 10th Oct.				Quarters ended 10th Oct.			
	1817.	1818.	Increase.	Decrease.	1817.	1818.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs . . .	£8,932,592	£10,458,163	£1,615,591		£3,121,950	£3,669,754	£547,804	
Excise	18,828,821	22,156,082	2,327,261		4,889,836	5,866,804	976,968	
Stamps	6,232,213	6,427,270	195,057		1,688,663	1,672,165	. . . .	16,498
Post Office . .	1,349,000	1,339,000	. . . .	£10,000	354,000	360,000	6,000	
Assessed Taxes	6,001,996	6,173,833	171,837		782,602	787,426	4,824	
Land Taxes .	1,197,848	1,154,920	. . . .	42,928	190,502	181,801	. . . .	8,701
Miscellaneous.	297,655	490,020	192,365		76,799	49,150	. . . .	27,649
	43,840,125	48,289,303	4,502,111	52,928	11,104,352	12,587,100	1,535,596	52,848
	Deduct Decrease . .		52,928		Deduct Decrease . .		52,848	
	Increase upon the Year.		4,449,183		Increase upon the Quarter.		1,482,748	

POLICE.

A curious love matter.—A tall and masculine woman, who gave her name "Judith Macgrath," was brought in custody before the magistrates at Guildhall, in September, and being placed at the bar, the following whimsical conversation took place.

Magistrate—"Who complains of this woman?" A little fat smartly dressed man, whose cheeks, seamed with dark brown stripes, made it evident he had lately been in a desperate affray, skipped lightly into the witnesses' box, and very tritely replied, "I do, of course."

Magistrate—Why of course, sir; pray, who are you?

Prosecutor—Me, sir, I am Mr. Nightingale.

Magistrate—And what are you, Mister Nightingale? What business are you?

Prosecutor—An hair-dresser, of course.

Magistrate—(smiling)—And you charge the prisoner with an assault.

Prosecutor—An assault, of course.

Magistrate—Why do you add, of course; how am I to know all that happened between you?

Prosecutor—(stroking his face)—It's plain enough, I think.

Magistrate—Why true, you bear some marks of violence certainly. Pray, how did it happen?

Prosecutor—With her nails, of course.

Magistrate—I don't care whether it was with her nails or not; I want to know why she assaulted you?

Prosecutor—Oh, a love matter of course;—what do women assault men for?

Here the magistrate lost all patience; whilst the persons in the office could scarcely suppress their laughter: Mister Nightingale, however, nothing moved, either by the anger of the magistrate, or the tittering of the by-standers, stood with his mouth half open, ready for his next reply. At length, the magistrate said, "Is there no person here who will undertake to tell this gentleman's tale for him?" when another dapper spark took the place of the prosecutor, and announced himself as "Mister Nightingale's own brother."

Magistrate—Well, sir, and now I hope we shall be able to understand this business. What do you know of this affair?

Witness—Why, sir, I *knows* her to be a very infamous character.

Magistrate—Let her be what she may, she appears to have had to deal with a pair of wise ones. How do you know her to be an infamous character?

Witness—Why, sir, of course, she can't be a very good one, when she has lived with my brother these eight years, I—[Laughter, in which every body joined, except the two Mr. Nightingales.]

Magistrate—(rather angrily)—Pray, sir, can you give a direct answer to one simple question?

Witness—I'll try my best, sir.

Magistrate—Do so. Did this woman, the prisoner, live with your brother as his wife, or———

Witness—(interrupting)—As his concubine, sir, of course.

Magistrate—Well, then, gentlemen, as this appears to be a matter of course altogether, I shall of course, discharge the prisoner: and she was discharged, of course.

Selections,

GENERAL BOYD,

In the latter sessions of the late parliament, Gen. Boyd, in the service of the United States of America, addressed a petition to the House of Commons, claiming an indemnification from the public treasury of this country, for the expected profits on a cargo of saltpetre, which was seized about the year 1807 by one of his Majesty's ships, while in transit on a licensed vessel from India to America.

Independent of the question whether Gen. Boyd is entitled to a compensation, some incidents stated in the report deserve to be registered as belonging to the biography of adventures from Europe, and Christian countries in America peopled from Europe, who have entered into the service of Native Powers in India. Though but a small part of one life, a clue may run through these incidental passages to form materials for a memoir.

Returning to the foundation of the claim, we make no observation on the strange panic under which the application for Gen. Boyd's aid originated. The labour and trouble incurred, and the disposition to render service manifested, in flying to succour a friend on the cry of *wolf!* ought not to be estimated by the truth of the cry. Nor do we desire, on the part of the country, any particular information, whether Gen. Boyd's friendly expedition began and ended in a few consecutive hours, like a complete drama, or, violating the unity of time, extended—as it probably did, allowing for the return of his corps—to part of the second day. This would be to imitate the sailor, who undervalued the services of the dentist, because he had at one pull extracted the cause of pain. But we have one remark to offer, which we trust will not be deemed presumptuous. The Committee have not invoked the attention of the House to the opposition between the statement in Major Hyndman's second dispatch, that the report conveyed in his former letter was totally unfounded," and the "representation to the Committee by "Gen. Boyd, that "his movement had "the effect of disconcerting Mons. "Raymond and frustrating his ob-"ject." For, passing over this discrepancy without comment, there seems however to be a satisfactory reason; because the claim presented is not for remuneration: that was given by the party contracting the obligation, in a shape which satisfied the party who performed the intended service. All that was demanded was given. The privilege conceded was a payment; the acceptance of it, a receipt for a valuable consideration: so that there is no question between the East-India Company and Gen. Boyd, the original parties to the contract. The promise by their servant, Mr. Kirkpatrick, was small; the performance by the Company large; the license to take 300 tons of saltpetre was a sacrifice,—the value of which is enhanced as the calculation upon it rises. The claim is for indemnity from a third party for the loss of quadruple profits on the cargo shipped for America. The fruit from a promising speculation was intercepted by the unauthorized act of an officer in the king's navy. For this we leave the measure of indemnity to the vigilance of the House of Commons, as guardians of the public treasury; and to the equity of the same assembly, as a popular council, having, when appealed to on questions between this country and foreigners, a judicial office, in the execution of which even patriotism ought not to counsel justice.

An indignant emotion is excited by the legal advice under which the *case* was originally prepared for the House of Commons. We will not say this is a specimen of American logic, or of federal juris-prudence. It would be uncharitable to *generalize*. Have not the underwriters a prior claim to indemnity? Or have they received the proceeds from the sale at the Cape? Who were the purchasers? Could not the expected profits have been insured by an express declaration to the underwriters? The saltpetre was taken to America: was it taken thither under the original license, and on whose account? Both branches of the case are perplexed by the lateness of the application, and the merits rendered nearly intangible.

The following is the substance of the *Report* of the Committee.

Mr. Boyd, a native and citizen of the United States of America, and now a General Officer in their service, had in early life emigrated to India, and as a soldier of fortune made his way to some of the Native Courts. In the year 1797, he was proprietor and commander of a partisan corps, consisting of infantry, horse, and artillery, amounting to 2,000 well appointed effectives, in the service of his Highness the Nizam.

On the 9th of August, at midnight, Mr. Kirkpatrick, the British Resident at the Court of the Nizam, was awakened out of his sleep by the sudden arrival, from Major Hyndman, an officer commanding *a part of the British force subsidized by that prince*, of a messenger with the alarming intelligence that Monsieur Raymond, a Frenchman commanding a large corps officered by his countrymen in the service of the Nizam, had made a sudden movement with his whole force, with the intention, as was supposed, of attacking the greatly inferior British force, under Major Hyndman, in his neighbourhood. In these critical circumstances, Mr. Kirkpatrick, after a short deliberation, applied to General Boyd, requesting that he would assist the English in the unequal struggle, and immediately move to their neighbourhood, urging, to use his own words, "that he might thereby eventually en-"title himself, and his whole party, to "strong claims on the thanks of the Bri-"tish government."

General Boyd lost not a moment in assuring the British Resident that he would instantly put his corps under arms, and be ready on the first summons to support the British with his whole force. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Robins, an officer who served under him, that his corps was actually put in motion, and advanced some way towards the cantonment of Mons. Raymond, when Gen. Boyd received another letter from Mr. Kirkpatrick, dated early in the morning of the 10th of August, stating that he had just learned that the report conveyed in his former letter was totally unfounded; and in consequence Gen. Boyd returned to his encampment. It is stated by Gen. Boyd that his movement had the effect of disconcerting Monsieur Raymond, and frustrating his object. On this point the records of the East India Company give no information; but the evidence of Mr. Robins, the witness already mentioned, states that the officers serving under General Boyd had an expectation of liberal reward from the British government for the part they had acted; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, writing deliberately after the affair was over, expresses himself in the following terms:—"The readiness which you "evinced to afford the assistance of your "party, calls for my warmest thanks; "and I shall not fail to make a proper "report of it to the Supreme Govern-"ment."

According to the representation which Gen. Boyd addressed to the Court of Directors, in 1806, the decisive manifestations he had given of his attachment to the British interest operated most unfavourably on his own. Mons. Raymond, indignant against Gen. Boyd, represented in such strong terms his attachment to the English, and *on this ground* intrigued against him with such success, that notwithstanding his utmost efforts, and though the general was assisted by the British resident, after various proceedings of an ambigious character, he and his corps were at length dismissed from the service of the Nizam; and thus Gen. Boyd lost a situation from which, as he states, he was deriving an income of 6,000 rupees per month, or about £9,000 per annum. His Highness the Peishwah, in whose employ he had before been, then invited General Boyd to resume his former situation, and the offer was accepted; but he was prevented from joining that prince by the circumvention of Scindiah, another Mahratta chief. The American stranger, disgusted with the politics and intrigues of India, soon after left that country and returned to his native land.

General Boyd hearing, in 1806, that many officers who had been in the service of the various native powers of India, had been amply rewarded for giving up situations of emolument, rather than act in hostility towards the British interests, was prompted to prefer his claim to remuneration, on the double ground of the service he had rendered, and the situation he had lost. The mode of remuneration was suggested by himself, as one that would be of essential service to him, namely, that of his being permitted to ship at Calcutta 300 tons of saltpetre for America, as being likely, by a small sacrifice by the one party, to produce a very liberal remuneration to the other; guarding against the possibility of its coming into the hands of the enemy, by agreeing to contract with the United States to import the whole for their use. Saltpetre was an article, the ordinary exportation of which from India was prohibited; and by the sale of this cargo in the United States, Gen. Boyd might fairly hope to realize from £30,000 to £35,000 sterling. To this proposition the Directors of the East-India Company assented, provided the plan should be sanctioned by the British government. His Majesty's Ministers, when made acquainted with the case, acceded to the proposal, and manifested their approbation of it by granting General Boyd a licence, which extended not merely to permit his transportation to America of so large a quantity of military stores, but even to protect his cargo from capture, in the event of a war breaking out between this country and America. General Boyd's property was thus secured against the attacks of any of our ships of war even supposing that national hostilities had intervened; yet in a time of profound peace between the two countries, the ship *Martha*, in which the saltpetre was laden, having touched at the Cape of Good Hope, to land some English passengers, was violently detained by one of his Majesty's ships of war, and was condemned by the Vice Admiralty Court in that settlement. On an appeal to the proper court in this country, a decree in favour of Gen. Boyd was obtained, and the restoration of the saltpetre was ordered; but before the decree reversing the original sentence had reached the Cape, the saltpetre had been precipitately sold for a sum comparatively so trifling, as to do little more, according to Gen. Boyd's account, than to compensate the charges incurred at the Cape. These transactions took place about the years 1807 and 1808.

It does not appear that for a considerable time afterwards he brought forward in this country any claim to be indemnified for the spoliation of his property at the Cape; but for several years subsequent to the period here mentioned, the critical state of affairs between this country and the United States rendered the times unfavourable to the further prosecution of his claim, and afterwards the unhappy war between this country and America broke out. In that war Gen. Boyd not only maintained the character of a good officer, but displayed kindness and generosity to the British prisoners who fell into his hands. As soon as peace was restored, Gen. Boyd came to this country to prosecute his claim, and presented to the House the petition which was referred to the Committee.

The examination of the accounts relating to this transaction was rendered difficult and intricate, not only by the length of time that had elapsed, and by General Boyd's not being conversant with accounts, but still more by the subsequent failure of the mercantile house which had conducted the commercial parts of this transaction in London. That house had advanced the funds for the purchase and transportation of the saltpetre; it had effected an insurance on the saltpetre; and when it was seized and condemned at the Cape, had, on the refusal of the underwriters to make good a loss so incurred, sued them in the Court of King's Bench, and obtained a judgment for the amount of the whole sum insured. This litigation was terminated about the year 1811, whilst Gen. Boyd was in America.

From General Boyd's statements it appears, that on consulting with some American lawyers of character touching the nature of his claims on this country, for the spoilation of his property, they gave it as their opinion that *these claims ought to be preferred, irrespectively of the insurance that had been effected, and charging the whole sum which the saltpetre would have produced if carried safely to America, after deducting the prime cost, freight and other charges of the adventures*; on this principle, his original statement of his claim, prepared for the Committee, was constructed.

To America, indeed, the saltpetre was actually carried by the purchasers of it at the Cape; and sold for the price assumed in General Boyd's statement, amounts to * £50,962

He deducts from this sum, for cost, freight, and charges, as abstracted from the books of his London agents 10,947

Leaving 40,075

Besides which, he deducted for the sale produce of the saltpetre at the Cape, under the decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court 3,609

36,406

But he charged interest on the account 14,400

The amount of what his compensation from the East-India Company would have produced to him, if he had carried it to America, stood at 50,806

In this account there was a material error against Gen. Boyd: for the sum of £3,609 deducted as the [illegible] the saltpetre at the Cape, [illegible] before deducted from the account [illegible] cost and charges, which stood, after such deduction, at the balance as above of £10,947. But in examining the said account of costs and charges, the Committee were for the first time apprised that the saltpetre had been insured to the amount of £16,800 of which about £14,000 had been recovered from the underwriters by the suit above mentioned. In answer to the enquiry why this had not been stated in the first representation of his case, Gen. Boyd gave the explanation above, namely, that he had omitted the introduction of the insurance upon the opinion of the American lawyers, who had advised him; but the Committee is clearly of opinion, that the insurance, and the sum recovered, ought to have been stated, inasmuch as the actual situation in which Gen. Boyd stood as a claimant for remuneration, must be different on the two suppositions of the insurance

having [illegible] not having been made; but it is to be observed, that in stating the account in his own way, that is by deducting from the *estimated amount* of the proceeds of the saltpetre in America, the prime cost and charges, instead of the amount insured, he made the amount of his claim about £3000 more than it would have been if the insurance had been deducted, instead of the prime cost and charges; and by his mistake in twice deducting the sum of £3,609 for sales at the Cape, he reduced the amount of his claim below what it would have been, if he had deducted, instead of the prime cost and charges, the full amount of the insurance recovered from the underwriters.

On the whole, the insurance seems to have reimbursed Gen. Boyd for the prime cost and charges of the saltpetre, and for the actual expenses incurred in the prosecution of his claim, and thereby to have placed him in the situation of not having sustained any direct pecuniary loss.

But if Gen. Boyd has not to complain of any positive loss, yet the Committee is persuaded that the House will bear in mind the loss he sustained of the sum for which the saltpetre would have sold in America, and on the acquisition of which he had reckoned. The Committee in order to ascertain the probable amount of this sum, referred to the prices current in America, and thence learned both the ordinary value of saltpetre in that country, and its particular value in the year in which Gen. Boyd's cargo would have arrived there, but for its detention: and it appeared that the 300 tons of saltpetre would have sold for full £50,000. But besides his being deprived of so large a sum, which Gen. Boyd had anticipated as his own, the Committee cannot be insensible to Gen. Boyd's long course of protracted and disappointed hope, of uncompensated trouble and anxiety, his loss of time, to the fatigues and perils of repeated voyages across the Atlantic, and all these superadded to the actual loss sustained in India, as he himself states, from the sudden blasting of his expectations, founded on his military connection with one of the greatest and most respectable of the native powers.

On a review of the entire case, the Committee find that Gen. Boyd having, in early life, rendered, at his own personal risk an important service to this country, when, from the political circumstances of the period, it was of more than ordinary value; having in consequence of this very act of *spirited generosity*, sustained the loss of a situation which promised him a large return of fortune and perhaps of credit; having had the value of his services recognized both by the Directors of the East-India Company and the ministers of the Crown; and HAVING RECEIVED [illegible] liberal remuneration, he was suddenly deprived of it by the unwarrantable proceedings of the *commander of a British* SHIP OF WAR. The Committee is persuaded that the House will not be insensible to Gen. Boyd's protracted course of anxiety and disappointment. The circumstance of his being a foreigner will, the Committee doubt not, recommend the case to the consideration of the House. The length of time that has elapsed, as augmenting the sum of Gen. Boyd's hardships, will undoubtedly be rather favourable than injurious to his cause. It will also be a recommendation to Gen. Boyd's case, that his personal character stands high in his native country. Finally, the Committee, though by no means intending to recommend a remuneration of Gen. Boyd grounded on the principle of realizing the profits which he might have ultimately derived from his commercial adventure, yet feel themselves justified in recommending the case of Gen. Boyd to the fair consideration of the House, —*July* 5.

FROM LADY MORGAN'S FRANCE.

Literary works, even of the greatest merit, do not always extend their interest to their author. There are many whom we are pleased to read, and yet whom we are not desirous to know. Books are so rarely the transcript of those who compose them, that a few experiments soon teach us the probability of disappointment, in a personal intercourse with their authors.

To this observation, however, there are many delightful exceptions. Who, that ever read *Adéle de Sénange* or *Eugénie et Mathilde*, and did not wish to know Madame de Souza? Who, that had passed an hour in the society of Madame de Souza, and did not hastily recur to *Adéle de Sénange*, and *Eugénie et Mathilde*? The works and the author are, indeed, fair and lovely reflections of each other. Whatever is admirable in the pages of the former, will be found equally fascinating on the manner and conversation of the latter. Madame de Souza is not only "*known to fame,*" as the author of some of the prettiest novels in the French language; she had long made a higher claim to distinction, as the devoted and incomparable mother of one of the bravest and most gallant young officers in the armies of Europe, General the Count Flahaut. *

Educated chiefly in England by his mother, who, it seems, in him only has

" Liv'd, and breath'd, and had her being! "

the young Flahaut followed the profession of arms, in which his father died, and by his singular valour, romantic intrepidity, and military talent, attained, without influence or interest, to the rank of *chef d'escadron du 13e régiment de chasseurs-á-cheval.* It was his merits that forced themselves on the observation of Buonaparté, whose notice he had not courted, and was some time without attracting; and having been made Colonel *aid de-camp* to the Prince de Neufchatel, his conduct at the battle of Mohilow procured him a brilliant and rapid promotion. Signalized at the battles of Dresden, Leipsic, and Hanau, his valour in the field of Waterloo was followed by other strenuous efforts, in favour of the falling monarch, to whom he had attached himself with a devotion, which had its origin in gratitude, and generously grew with the misfortunes of its object.

With this excellent son and gallant soldier, the existence of Madame de Souza has become so identified, that it would be difficult to mention the one, without alluding to the other. And when I asked her, which was the work of all her productions which she herself the most esteemed, she replied, "*here at least is the passage that came warmest from the heart!*" She turned over the pages of "*Eugénie et Mathilde,*" and pointed to that affecting paragraph, which begins "*Pauvres Méres.*"

Monsieur Moreau de La Sarthe† was our *Cicerone* to the hotel de Souza, and he is himself a very interesting link in the chain of association, which often leads back the imagination to hours so pleasant to recollect. Madame de Souza is still a very lovely woman,—and her works, though popular throughout Europe, and translated into most modern languages, must always lose something of their charm, by being transferred into any language from her own.

In her exquisite little novel of "*Eugénie et Mathilde.*"—there is a delicacy of perception, a tenderness and depth of feeling which is, or *ought to be*, the true characteristic of a woman's genius; and the manner in which she has traced the subtleties, the prejudices, the illusive hopes and well sustained sufferings of the French emigrants, in the *Memoirs of the Family of the Comte de Revel*, is directed by a spirit at once philosophical and just, and drawn with a fidelity, which experience as well as observation must have inspired and guided.—"I wrote *Adéle de Sénange,*" (said Madame de Souza to me) "*merely for my own amusement, and to distract my mind from the horrors of the early part of the revolution, in which I was then plunged.*"—*Adélle de Sénange*, with all its merits, is in fact evidently the work of a very young person. It is however, I think (in France at least) the most popular of any of Madame de Souza's productions.‡ The writings of Madame de Souza may perhaps take their place on the same shelf with those of Madame Cottin.

* Many years after the death of General Flahaut, Madame de F. married the Portuguese ambassador, M. de Souza; a gentleman, whose conversation is marked by very extensive reading and high acquirement.

† Monsieur le Docteur Moreau de la Sarthe, professor of medical literature in the *Ecole de la Medicine*, is an accomplished and elegant scholar, and one of the most distinguished physicians in Paris. He is author of a well-known work "*on Woman.*"

‡ Many ladies of distinguished literary merit now reside in Paris. Among others, Madame Elizabeth de Boys, (author of "*Les Aveux de l'Amitié.*") to whose polite attentions I stand much indebted; Mademoiselle de T———, author of *Marie Bolden*, and *Cécile de Renneville*. Mademoiselle Alexandrine Gottis, who has lately produced "*Francois Premier,*" and Madame de Châteaubriand. While the translation of many of our best literary productions, and those of Germany, are given by women, I owe too much to the Viscountess de Roulze, for her beautiful translation of one of my earliest and most imperfect productions the *Novice of St. Dominick*, not to avail myself of this opportunity to offer my acknowledgments. The celebrated Helen Marie Williams has long been a resident in Paris, surrounded by a large circle of distinguished friends, who meet every Sunday evening at her hotel. At one of the *soirées* of Miss Williams, I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Monsieur Marron, whom Buonaparté styled the "*Protestant Pope,*" and who is esteemed the most eminent Hugonot preacher in France.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY.

The highest gratification a man of science can receive, is when his pursuit has opened to his mind, a view, imperfect indeed, as it must necessarily be, of the Infinite Wisdom, Power and Goodness of the DEITY: If to this, his knowledge should enable him to be of essential use to his fellow mortals, his gratifications may be considered complete: few paths lead to the accomplishment of both objects; but to be able to pursue the latter, affords the mind no ordinary gratification; and none in the present age have followed it with more success, than Sir Humphrey Davy: Few are uninformed of his having invented a lamp to prevent explosions in coal mines —a discovery by which the lives of thousands will no doubt be saved: The Proprietors of coal mines, are fully sensible of its value; and we are happy to see the Mine Owners of the Rivers Tyne and Wear have lately given a public proof of the sense they entertain of its importance, by presenting Sir H. Davy with a service of Plate valued at nearly £2000, the ceremony of presentation, took place at the Queen's Head at Newcastle, when a Grand Dinner was given to Sir Humphrey by the Coal Proprietors and Owners.

"As this offers an instance in which scientific merits have been duly appreciated during the life of their possessor, and in which public services, unconnected with party or politics, and unadorned by naval or military glory, have been acknowledged with ardour and enthusiasm, a particular account of this dinner will not be uninteresting to the friends of humanity, for as the circumstances of it were highly honourable, so they must have been highly gratifying to all parties.

J. G. Lambton, Esq. M. P. for the county of Durham, was in the Chair, and presented the service of Plate to Sir H. Davy, addressed him nearly in these terms:

"Sir Humphry—It is now my duty to fulfil the object of this meeting, in presenting to you this service of Plate from the Coal Owners of the Tyne and Wear, as a testimony of their gratitude for the services you have rendered to them and to humanity.

"Your brilliant genius, which has been so long employed in extending, in an unparalleled manner, the boundaries of chemical knowledge, never accomplished a better object, nor obtained a nobler triumph. You had to contend with an element of destruction, which seemed uncontrollable by human power, which not only rendered the property of the Coal Owner insecure, but kept him in perpetual alarm with respect to the safety of the miners, and often exhibited to him scenes of death and heart-rending misery. You have increased the value of an important branch of productive industry, and what is of infinitely greater importance, you have contributed to the preservation of the lives and persons of multitudes of your fellow creatures. It is now nearly two years that your Safety Lamp has been used by hundreds of miners, in the most dangerous situations, and under the most trying circumstances; not a single failure has occurred: its absolute security is demonstrated. I have, indeed, deeply to lament more than one catastrophe, produced by foolhardiness and ignorance, in neglecting to use it: but even these dreadful accidents, if possible, exalt its importance. If your fame had needed any thing to make it immortal, this discovery alone would have carried it down to future ages, connected with benefits and blessings.

"Receive, Sir Humphry, this permanent memorial of our profound respect and high admiration—a testimony, we trust, equally honourable to you and to us. We hope you will have as much pleasure in receiving, as we have in offering it. Long may you live to use it—long may you live to pursue your splendid career of scientific discovery, and to gain new claims to the gratitude and praise of the world."

Sir H. Davy having received the Plate, spoke nearly in the following words:

"Gentlemen—I find it impossible to reply in an appropriate manner to the eloquent and flattering address of your Chairman. Elegance, or even accuracy of language, is incompatible with strong feeling, and on an occasion like the present, I am sure you will give me credit for no small degree of emotion. I have been informed, that my labours have been useful to an important branch of human industry, connected with the comforts of life, our manufactures, commerce, and national wealth. To know this from such practical authority, is a high gratification to a person whose ardent desire has always been to apply science to purposes of utility. It has been likewise stated, that the invention which you are this day so highly honouring, has been subservient to the preservation of the lives and persons of a most useful and laborious class of men. This, coming from your own knowledge, founded upon such ample experience, affords me a pleasure still more exalted: for the highest ambition of my life has been to deserve the name of a friend to humanity. To crown all, you have, as it were, embodied these sentiments in a permanent and magnificent memorial of your good opinion. I can make only imperfect and inadequate efforts to thank you. Under all circumstances of my future life, the recollection of this day will warm my heart, and this noble expression of your kindness, will awaken my gratitude to the last moment of my existence."

Mr. Lambton's speech, and Sir H. Davy's reply, were received with great acclamations, as was likewise Sir H. Davy's health, which Mr. Lambton gave "with three times three," and introduced in another elegant speech, still further extolling the merits of the Lamp, and the disinterested manner in which it had been presented to the public.

Sir Humphry, in reply, said he was overpowered by gratitude by these reiterated proofs of their approbation; that his merits were far overrated; that his success in their cause was owing to his following the path of experiment discovered by philosophers who had preceded him, and that he would willingly divide their applause with other men of science, and claim much for the general glory of scientific discovery in a long course of ages. He referred to the great increase of wealth and power to the country in consequence of scientific inventions, and particularly dwelt upon the steam engine, by which the elements had, as it were, been made to perform operations formerly demanding much human labour, and which, by giving a new impulse to a number of branches of arts and manufactures, had produced even a moral effect, by rendering capital necessary for the perfection of labour, credit essential to capital and ingenuity and mental energy a secure and dignified species of property.

Sir Humphry, in concluding his speech, referred to some attempts that had been made to pirate his invention, and some mean insinuations against its originality. They had never excited the slightest notice in the scientific world, to whom the whole progress of his researches was known. The coal trade had treated them with indignation. He should treat them with contempt. "I have had," said Sir Humphry, "some opposition, much labour, and more anxiety, in the course of these researches: but, had the opposition, labour, and anxiety, been a thousand times as great, this day would have been more than a compensation". *(Much applause.)*

At ten o'clock Mr. Lambton and Sir H. Davy left the room, amidst enthusiastic applauses, when Mr. W. Lamb took the Chair, and harmony and conviviality were kept up till a late hour. Never was there a more agreeable meeting; and, as the object was one connected with universal benevolence, so the effect was universal hilarity."

SPANISH AMERICA.

The recent work of Captain Bonnycastle, on this interesting subject, possesses strong claims on the attention of a very large proportion of readers. It is well adapted, as a class-book, for the higher students in

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schools; and, as a compendium of historical and geographical information, forms a most desirable appendage to the news-room of a public library. The consideration that no work of a similar kind in the English language existed, on the Trans-Atlantic Colonies of Spain, might alone have justified the author in undertaking so arduous a task; and it is fortunate that this motive accorded so well with his favourite pursuits, as to animate him with redoubled zeal for its accomplishment. He does not write with the tameness of one who having incautiously given a pledge to the public, feels himself reluctantly bound to redeem it; on the contrary, every step in his progress seems to have inspired him with fresh alacrity; and, if we may be pardoned so jocular an allusion, "*El Dorado*," has been apparently as delightful a hobby to him, as the sieges in Flanders were to honest Captain Shandy. It is from this ardent attachment to his subject, that we must account for the extensive and indefatigable research which he has imposed upon himself, as is manifest in every section of his performance, as well as for that tone of originality which eminently distinguishes it from the frigid, common place composition of a mere compiler.

However this sedulous accuracy may have retarded the completion, it has greatly augmented the value of the work. From its stores the student may perfect one branch of a liberal education, by acquainting himself with natural and political history of a most interesing portion of the globe; the merchant may derive important and useful details to direct him in his speculations; and the statesman may appreciate the tendeucy of that eventful revolution, which has for eight years engaged the attention of the civilized world.

Among the variety of valuable information capable of being, without injury, separated from the context, we select the the following passage, which occurs in the description of Cuba:—

HAVANNAH.

The capital of this island is that well-known town called the Havannah, founded by Velasquez, in the commencement of the sixteenth century, in 23 deg. 12 min. on the north coast, opposite to the Floridas.

The harbour is very fine, and capable of containing the largest fleet in safety. This harbour & the town have been fortified as strongly as possible; the Spaniards looking on this port as the key of their North American possessions.

The only fault in this excellent port is, that the entrance is very narrow & difficult; so much so, that during war vessels have been taking going in; on account of only one being able to pass at a time, the rearmost vessels have fallen into hands of the pursuing ships, without their comrades being able to assist them. This channel is however so strongly fortified, during its whole length, that it would be hazardous in the extreme for an enemy's fleet to enter. The mouth has a fort on each side; that on the east is called Moro Castle, on a high rock, which is a triangular work, mounted with forty pieces of heavy cannon, having a battery nearly level with the water at the foot of the rock; that on the west is called Punta, and communicates with the city; this is a square fort, strongly built, and well supplied with artillery.

The city is surrounded with works, mounted with numerous heavy guns. A square citadel is erected, near the centre of the town, and is called El Furte; this work has also heavy cannon, and on this the Spanish garrison & inhabitants place their chief dependance. The Captain-General's palace is in it, and here the treasure is deposited; and the fortifications are said to be commanded by hills in the immediate neighbourhood.

The city contains eleven fine churches, two hospitals, a dock-yard, lazaretto, and numerous public buildings; an aqueduct supplies the shipping with water, and turns the saw mills in the dock-yard.

The town stands in a plain on the west side of the harbour, and the houses, which are elegant, are mostly of stone. There are several convents, and the great square is a fine ornament to the place. The churches are highly and magnificently ornamented with gold and silver lamps, images &c. The manners of the inhabitants are said to be more polished than in most of the American cities, & they have societies for the encouragement of the arts and sciences. During the stay of the fleet from Mexico, an immense commerce is carried on, but at this time provisions are very dear; they are in general high in price and difficult to obtain, owing to the indolence of the natives, and the number of persons constantly arriving here for the purposes of commerce from the interior and the other American ports. All the vessels from the east-coast of Spanish America, calling here on their way to Europe.

This city was restored to Spain at the peace of 1763.

SPORTS IN THE PARK OF LITERATURE.

No. I.

A Parallel to Cock-throwing.

Nothing is more pleasant than sport; nothing more liable to degenerate into barbarity. Laws may restrain barbarous sports, or the influence of artificial manners may suspend them in desuetude, without effecting the civilization of the heart. A man may learn the manipulations of science without the discipline of morals, only to employ the powers of multiplied talent as the engine of polished miscief. In which case the amusements of his lighter hours will bear a strict analogy to those in which his ruder ancestors indulged. Pasquinade will succeed to cock-throwing; and concurrent libel to bullbaiting. It was on the principle, that forced refinement fixes the suppressed habit within, that Mr. Windham advocated the tolerance of old pastimes; thinking that the loss of these *physical* amusements, not voluntarily relinquished, leaves a void in vulgar minds, into which the cold air of *intellectual barbarity* immediately rushes to restore the equilibrium disturbed by too rarefying a change. For the exploded amusement of *throwing at cocks* once in the year, we have now almost daily the *metaphysical spectacle* which has succeeded to it as a national sport; and in which the mind engages with a keener relish. There is a manifest improvement as to external elegance. The projectiles used at the old game were derived from the handle of a menial instrument, *multiplied* by *division*. A mopstick was treated like a wooden polypus. Instead of the *sections of a sordid staff*, the mercurial player at the refined imitation of cock-throwing, grasps a diurnal *stylus;* or, to speak less metaphorically, carries for munition a few columns of a newspaper disposable as projectiles, piled in a loose bundle, ready to throw at any victim. These twirl through the air to a great distance with astonishing noise and velocity. Then for the gamecock on which the flying shaft is to be directed: to make out this side of the parallel, let us suppose some military officer of invincible gallantry to be selected; one who has fought in the East and West Indies, Egypt, and South America, bled for his country, and done the state some service. Sir Henry T., for example, is seized for his courage, dragged from the tent of honour, and tied to the stake. The pastime is now ready to begin. A light and airy genius who has a taste for *rational* amusement, steps forward with holiday sprightliness, and, in place of the frustum of a mopstick, launches a column of gliding invective at the pinioned hero. Hit or miss, the fun is to follow up the throw. The volatile cudgels are plugged with lead. Any one who pleases may launch them again; while poltroons halloo applause when a random hit tries the game of the brave. And thus is conducted one of the intellectual sports of the present day.

Sthenes.

TWENTIETH.
Calcutta Lottery.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1819.

PRIZES.

No. 4232, Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 637, Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 798, 1006, 3492, and 5383, Prizes of 1,900 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 3148, 3316, 3784, 4574, 5179, 5249, 5536, 5665, 5672, and 5577, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1281, 1800, 2184, 2235, 2961, 3239, 3483, 3729, 4298, 5031, 5297, 5545, and 5661, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1819.

PRIZES.

Nos. 2865, and 4165, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 823, 1894, 2231 2814, 2375, 3197, 3918, 4021, 5281, and 5549, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees, each.
Nos. 214, 902, 922 1090, 1257, 1359, 2385, 2628, 2746, 3008, 3062, 3065, 3504, 3516, 3855, 4266, 4411, 4578, 5251, 5383, 5494, and 5930, Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1819.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1150, 1238, 2007, 3907, and 5238, Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1345, 2513, 2787, 2965, 3570 and 5147, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 2772 and 5020, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 390, 999, 1087, 1147, 1856, 1896, 1909, 5730, 3942, 4205, and 5185, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees. each.

Thirteenth and Last Day's Drawing.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1819.

PRIZES.

No. 3917 Prize of 100,000 Rupees.
No. 5558 Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 3905 Prize of 5000 Rupees.
No. 1076 1508 2549 3340 and 4305 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.
No. 612 2356 2962 3118 3862 3866 4392 4480 5354 5453 and 5570 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
No. 568 1010 1188 1436 1807 1926 2062 2119 2560 2957 3063 3535 3871 4464 4898 4998 5228 5408 5484 and 5594 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.